Athletes' Graduation Rates: Ask a Simple Question . . .

By DEBRA E. BLUM

Ask a simple question: What proportion of the scholarship athletes at the University of Central Florida graduate?

And get a not-so-simple answer: 36.4 per cent. Or 100 per cent. Both numbers. Neither number. Well, it depends.

The 36.4-per-cent rate accounts for all scholarship athletes who came to Central Florida as freshmen in 1983 and 1984 and graduated within six years. The higher rate, the so-called "refined" rate, includes in the calculation athletes who transferred to the university after freshman year, but excludes those who left the institution, in "good academic standing," before graduating and those who still attend it—and are in good standing—after six years of enrollment.

In football, for example, of the 58 players who came to Central Florida in 1983 and 1984, 20 graduated, for a non-adjusted rate of 34.5 per cent.

Adjusted Rate Is Perfect

But the football team for those years also has a refined graduation rate that adds in the 21 athletes who transferred to the institution and removes from the calculation the 47 who left in good standing before graduating and the four who returned to the institution in good standing after six years. All 28 of the athletes in that pool graduated, for an adjusted rate of 100 per cent.

"Both numbers have merit if they are sufficiently explained, understood, and compared to the proper data," says William G. Callarman, Central Florida's faculty representative to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. "There are so many people who ask about the graduation rates and my first question back to them is, What do you mean by grad rates? Because there are so many different definitions in athletics today."

Seeking Accuracy

Last year, like all other members of the NCAA's Division I, Central Florida gave the association the graduation data for its athletes and other students. The NCAA, prodded by federal legislation intended to help the public assess how well universities are educating their athletes, plans to publish the data next month for the first time on an institution-by-institution basis.

A study of the data by *The Chronicle* shows that the refined rate at most colleges is significantly higher than the overall rate. Florida A&M, Gonzaga, and Ohio State Universities are just a few of the institutions whose refined rates are at least 30 percentage points higher than the regular, unadjusted rates.

The large difference between the rates has divided college-sports officials, lawmakers, and others over which graduation rate—if either—accurately portrays the academic performance of athletes at various institutions.

Those who favor the refined rate as the sole indicator of a college's success in graduating athletes say institutions should not be held responsible for athletes who leave in good standing before they graduate. Athletes may transfer, they say, because a favorite coach leaves their institution or because they think they may get more playing time elsewhere.

Those who favor the adjusted rate also say an institution should be given credit when an athlete transfers to that institution and graduates from there.

Critics of the refined rate say the number does not accurately depict the academic performance of athletes who enter institutions as freshmen. Athletes who do not make it through the program—for whatever reason—should not be discounted, they say. Many athletes, they note, leave an institution after their four-year eligibility is up and do not go on to earn a degree. While some may transfer to other institutions and possibly graduate from them, many others will leave college altogether.

Opponents of the refined rate also say the rate is particularly misleading because few institutions keep or report a comparable rate for the overall student body that similarly takes into account transfers in and out of the college.

"We are often left with people comparing apples with oranges, and that's not a fair comparison," says James P. Olomon, director of institutional research at the University of Montana.

'Somewhere Between the Two'

Sara N. McNabb, assistant vice-president for enrollment services at Indiana University and head of the NCAA committee that oversaw the graduation-rates survey, says the truest graduation rate is probably somewhere between the unadjusted and the refined rates.

"The refined rate gives us the upper limit, the maximum graduation rate when you take X, Y, and Z into consideration," she says. "The freshmen-cohort rate is the low number. The significant number is somewhere between the two."

Ms. McNabb says the most troublesome aspect of the refined rate is that each institution is left to define for itself the term "good academic standing." The 35-page instruction booklet that accompanied the graduation-rate survey did not include any parameters or minimum standards on how an institution should determine whether a departing athlete is in good standing. (It does, however, include minimum standards for determining the class in which transfer students ought to be placed.)

"The element of subjectivity is the rate's biggest fallacy," Ms. McNabb says. "The only way to reconcile this is to take the institutions' word for it and to assume that, over all, institutions have the same general standards."

An examination of some of the disclosure forms reveals differing, but not widely varying, definitions of good academic standing. One major difference is that some institutions consider students who are on academic probation to be in good standing, while others do not.

Because of the doubts about the validity of both the refined and the unadjusted rates, the NCAA plans to require institutions to send prospective athletes and their parents, coaches, and guidance counselors a two-page fact sheet specially prepared by the NCAA for each institution.

The sheet will include a definition of both kinds of graduation rates and the institution's rates for groups broken down by race, sex, and sport. ■

DAVID REPP FOR THE CHRONICLE

Sara N. McNabb, who oversaw the graduation-rates survey: "The element of subjectivity is the rate's biggest fallacy."

Survey Suggests Many Division I Colleges Fail to Graduate Black Athletes

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late a four-year rolling average for each institution.

One sponsor of the disclosure legislation, Sen. Bill Bradley, the New Jersey Democrat, said he was deeply troubled by the low graduation rates of blacks—athletes and non-athletes alike. Black athletes, male and female, lag about 20 percentage points behind their white counterparts, on average, in Division I. Senator Bradley called for more research into the reasons for the gap.

'Just Playing Lip Service'

Many sports officials and academics agree that that is by far the most vexing finding in the graduation-rate data.

Mr. Hill of Oklahoma said: "We need to get out of this business of just paying lip service and keeping the *status quo*. These kids are keeping people in some pretty nice life styles, including myself.

"Some of these black males in football and basketball may be leaving before concluding their education for another opportunity, like professional sports," he added.

"But I will say this: The vast majority are not making their living in professional athletics."

To people like Harry Edwards, professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley, the low graduation rate of black athletes is evidence that colleges are primarily interested in blacks for their sports skills, not for their intellectual ability.

"Somewhere between 60 and 70 per cent of black athletes never graduate," Mr. Edwards said. "Under those circumstances there is no way to justify the set of arrangements" that find colleges recruiting black athletes more intensely than they pursue other black students.

Mr. Adelman of the Education Department said the explanation for the gap between blacks and whites was simply the difference in their educational preparation. "If you took kids with equal preparation, regardless of race and socioeconomic status, they would graduate at roughly the same rates," he said.

Sara N. McNabb, assistant vice-president for enrollment services at Indiana University and chairwoman of the NCAA committee created to decide how to gather the graduation data, said that *why* the gap exists is less significant than how to narrow it.

"What's important is, we need to improve," she said.

Optimism About Changes

Many college-sports officials believe that changes implemented by the NCAA since the athletes in this study entered college will raise graduation rates in the future. They note that the 1983 and 1984 classes started college before the association imposed Proposition 48, which in 1986 forced Division I athletes to meet minimum core-curriculum, grade-point-average, and standardized-test requirements to be eligible to participate as freshmen.

Athletes previously had been required only to attain a 2.0 high-school grade-point average to be eligible to play in their first year.

At last January's convention of the NCAA, the standards were further toughened; those rules will take effect in 1996.

"I'm worried that the more we play up the completion rate, the more everybody's going to graduate, whether they deserve to or not."

While many institutions still recruit and enroll athletes who do not meet the standards, others have stopped recruiting them or at least have tried harder to insure that the athletes they recruit have a chance of succeeding academically.

Said Rudy Davalos, athletics director at the University of Houston, which graduated just one of the 49 black male athletes who entered as freshmen in 1983 and 1984: "The NCAA rules that have come into play have made a big difference, and the rates are going to be better." He said the graduation rate of athletes who entered Houston in 1986 was 38 per cent, more than twice as high as the rate for all athletes at Houston for the 1983 and 1984 entering classes.

Others say that raising standards alone isn't enough. Richard Lapchick, director of the Center for the Study of Sport in Society at Northeastern University, said universities must improve their support services and make sure that blacks are made to feel at home on their campuses. The social isolation that many blacks feel at predominantly white colleges hurts their academic performance, he said.

Seen as Consumer Measure

The sponsors of the federal legislation requiring publication of the graduation rates portrayed it as a consumer measure that would help students and parents make a more educated choice about college.

Most sports officials and higher-education administrators agree that as part of the drive for more accountability for colleges and schools, publication of the rates is a good idea. But many of them worry that putting too much emphasis on graduation rates may result in people's getting meaningless degrees in useless programs.

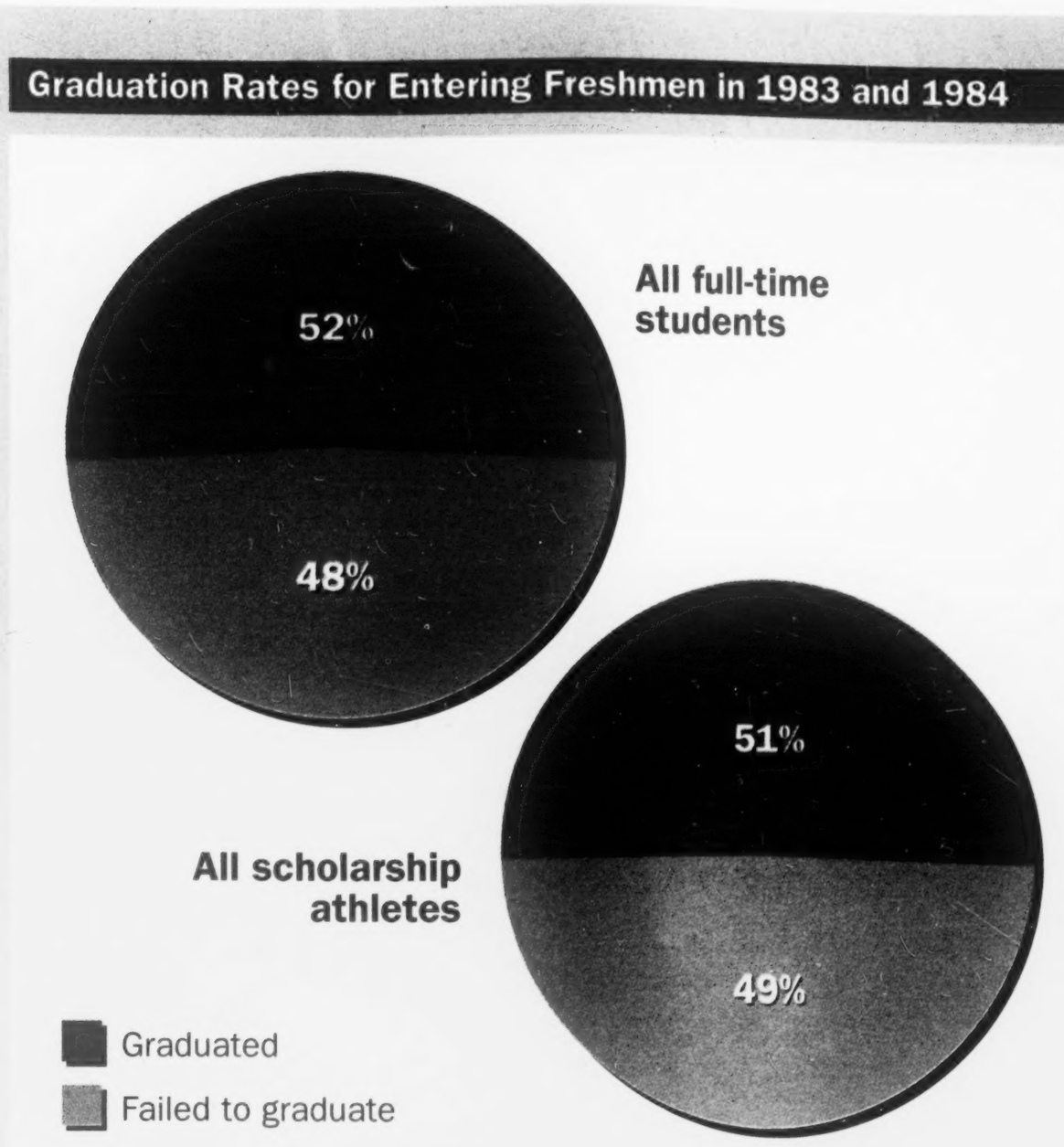
"I'm worried that the more we play up the completion rate, the more everybody's going to graduate, whether they deserve to or not," Mr. Adelman said.

"As one of several measures, it's fine," he said. "But, by itself, it isn't that helpful." ■

A CHRONICLE SURVEY

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes in NCAA Division I

Proportion of freshmen entering college in 1983 and 1984 who graduated within 6 years of enrolling



	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Alabama State U †												
Alcorn State U †												
American U	16	43.8%	5	100.0%	19	84.2%	2	50.0%	45	66.7%	41	75.6%
Appalachian State U	44	38.6	30	43.3	14	78.6	3	33.3	95	46.3	80	66.3
Arizona State U	49	40.8	41	24.4	48	60.4	6	16.7	153	39.9	181	47.5
Arkansas State U	38	39.5	43	11.6	11	54.5	5	20.0	100	28.0	80	36.3
Auburn U	55	61.8	47	25.5	28	78.6	12	50.0	148	50.7	113	69.9
Austin Peay State U	37	37.8	31	19.4	11	45.5	13	30.8	92	31.5	67	43.3
Ball State U	69	56.5	39	71.8	16	56.3	4	75.0	129	61.2	111	81.1
Baylor U	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	92	65.2	97	71.1
Bethune-Cookman C	0	—	55	32.7	0	—	0	—	56	32.1	18	77.8
Boise State U	40	35.0	9	11.1	23	39.1	8	40.0	86	34.9	84	59.5
Boston C	57	86.0	15	86.7	27	100.0	3	100.0	105	88.6	98	95.9
Boston U †												
Bowling Green State U	72	50.0	27	40.7	50	74.0	2	100.0	163	55.8	159	71.1
Bradley U	30	66.7	5	60.0	28	64.3	3	33.3	66	63.6	66	84.8
Brigham Young U †												
Brooklyn C	5	40.0	7	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	17	11.8	3	66.7
Bucknell U	51	92.2	6	100.0	12	100.0	0	—	79	93.7	77	94.8
Butler U †												
California State U at Fresno	40	22.5	11	18.2	27	44.4	4	50.0	93	34.4	112	48.2
California State U at Fullerton	36	27.8	16	6.3	13	61.5	1	0.0	81	27.2	84	39.3
California State U at Long Beach	26	15.4	13	7.7	18	55.6	8	0.0	82	23.2	55	34.5
California State U at Northridge	27	11.1	11	0.0	20	30.0	1	100.0	65	16.9	84	29.8
California State U at Sacramento	28	46.4	6	33.3	24	33.3	2	0.0	65	36.9	219	45.2
Campbell U †												
Canisius C	29	69.0	2	0.0	17	52.9	1	100.0	49	61.2	32	93.8
Centenary C	24	62.5	2	100.0	10	60.0	0	—	37	62.2	28	85.7
Central Connecticut State U	7	28.6	3	0.0	0	—	1	0.0	17	23.5	9	44.4
Central Michigan U	75	57.3	16	62.5	53	84.9	3	0.0	148	66.2	120	88.3
Charleston Southern U	35	28.6	30	26.7	18	44.4	11	27.3	95	31.6	37	89.2
Chicago State U	5	20.0	8	12.5	2	50.0	4	25.0	20	25.0	23	26.1
The Citadel	69	81.2	16	50.0	—	—	—	—	87	64.4	70	80.0
Clemson U	84	53.6	33	39.4	30	63.3	1	100.0	160	51.3	119	77.3
Cleveland State U	40	27.5	11	27.3	22	50.0	0	—	78	33.3	51	68.6

† Did not supply information

* Declined to provide this information, citing privacy concerns

— Information not available or not applicable

‡ The refined graduation rate adds to the number of incoming freshmen those athletes who transferred into an institution after their first year, but excludes from the calculation those athletes who left the institution in good academic standing before, or continued to be enrolled in good standing after, their sixth year.

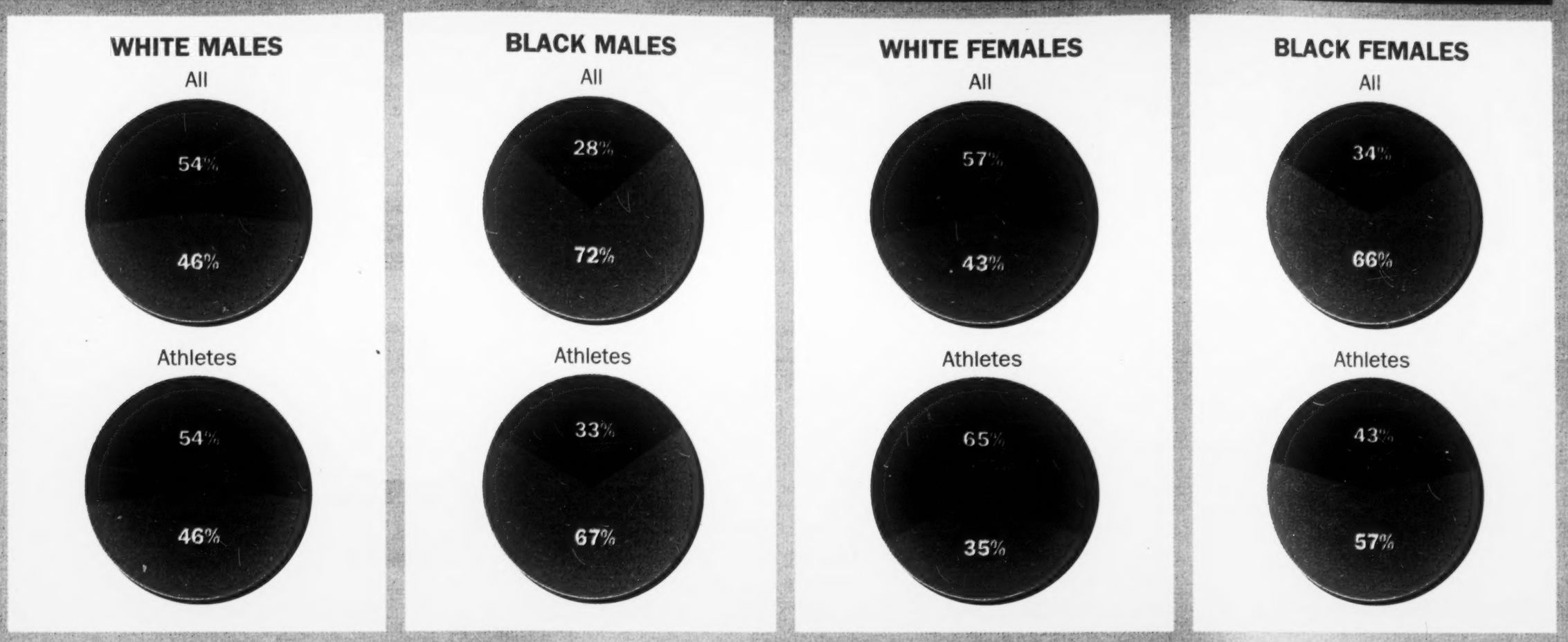
Note: The figures for all athletes include those of all racial and ethnic groups. The eight Ivy League colleges and three U. S. service academies do not give athletic scholarships, and hence did not fill out those sections of the graduation-rates form covering scholarship athletes.

Continued on Following Page

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes at NCAA Division I CONTINUED

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Colgate U	84	84.5%	14	92.9%	40	90.0%	2	100.0%	144	86.1%	124	100.0%
C of Charleston †												
C of the Holy Cross	33	81.8	7	71.4	25	92.0	1	100.0	66	84.8	56	100.0
C of William and Mary	42	83.3	10	60.0	—	—	—	—	61	80.3	53	90.6
Colorado State U	43	65.1	11	45.5	24	62.5	0	—	82	61.0	81	70.4
Coppin State U †												
Creighton U	30	56.7	2	50.0	14	57.1	1	100.0	49	59.2	36	86.1
Davidson C	15	80.0	7	71.4	—	—	—	—	22	77.3	21	81.0
Delaware State U †												
De Paul U	20	85.0	5	20.0	16	75.0	3	66.7	45	71.1	34	94.1
Drake U	20	40.0	4	75.0	21	61.9	4	25.0	55	49.1	35	82.9
Drexel U	41	68.3	8	100.0	26	80.8	1	100.0	76	76.3	63	92.1
Duke U †												
Duquesne U	20	90.0	5	80.0	19	57.9	1	100.0	46	76.1	40	87.5
East Carolina U	46	54.3	48	47.9	26	57.7	7	57.1	127	52.8	106	72.6
East Tennessee State U	36	58.3	17	29.4	16	50.0	2	0.0	72	47.2	61	60.7
Eastern Illinois U	40	55.0	15	53.3	20	70.0	1	100.0	76	59.2	79	86.1
Eastern Kentucky U	55	61.8	42	14.3	29	44.8	14	28.6	140	40.7	127	56.7
Eastern Michigan U	57	50.9	13	15.4	48	56.3	3	0.0	131	45.8	91	67.0
Eastern Washington U	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	85	37.6	45	46.7
Fairfield U	11	54.5	1	0.0	9	100.0	2	100.0	24	75.0	22	86.4
Fairleigh Dickinson U	7	14.3	7	14.3	6	50.0	3	0.0	32	31.3	36	58.3
Florida A&M U	0	—	73	26.0	1	0.0	42	28.6	123	28.5	51	86.3
Florida International U	6	50.0	4	75.0	15	66.7	0	—	40	57.5	87	65.5
Florida State U	59	40.7	28	42.9	48	50.0	15	53.3	157	44.6	120	70.8
Fordham U	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	132	87.9	119	95.8
Furman U	76	80.3	14	92.9	28	60.7	2	50.0	120	76.7	115	86.1
George Mason U	21	47.6	7	42.9	17	70.6	8	37.5	56	55.4	48	66.7
George Washington	22	95.5	5	60.0	30	73.3	3	66.7	63	79.4	64	95.3
Georgetown U †												
Georgia Institute of Technology	69	59.4	36	58.3	11	72.7	3	33.3	121	60.3	104	75.0
Georgia Southern U	32	59.4	17	29.4	6	50.0	2	50.0	58	48.3	54	57.4
Georgia State U	10	30.0	3	0.0	9	33.3	3	0.0	25	24.0	21	76.2
Gonzaga U	12	50.0	0	—	13	46.2	0	—	25	56.0	28	92.9
Grambling State U †												
Hofstra U †												
Howard U	0	—	87	36.8	0	—	28	46.4	126	38.9	107	48.6
Idaho State U	42	38.1	10	10.0	18	44.4	3	33.3	80	35.0	79	64.6
Illinois State U	76	44.7	19	26.3	48	64.6	6	33.3	153	48.4	136	66.9
Indiana State U	43	58.1	19	26.3	29	65.5	5	0.0	101	50.5	101	62.4
Indiana U	92	56.5	26	46.2	44	68.2	4	50.0	180	58.3	156	73.7
Iona C	13	61.5	6	66.7	5	100.0	0	—	25	68.0	26	92.3
Iowa State U	94	43.6	25	16.0	58	74.1	8	50.0	194	48.5	190	58.4
Jackson State U †												
Jacksonville U	6	50.0	6	0.0	4	25.0	0	—	20	30.0	14	28.6
James Madison U	47	63.8	34	50.0	34	76.5	9	77.8	125	64.8	108	78.7
Kansas State U	50	52.0	16	25.0	21	66.7	5	60.0	94	51.1	155	56.8
Kent State U	66	48.5	23	30.4	53	66.0	13	46.2	156	50.6	147	61.2
Lafayette C	58	81.0	8	75.0	11	90.9	2	100.0	82	81.7	73	91.8
Lamar U	35	11.4	44	4.5	15	20.0	2	0.0	117	11.1	134	24.6
La Salle U	32	71.9	0	—	22	72.7	0	—	54	72.2	40	95.0
Lehigh U	73	79.5	12	50.0	38	92.1	0	—	124	79.8	109	90.8
Liberty U	70	44.3	16	56.3	26	46.2	1	100.0	115	47.0	93	84.9
Long Island U–Brooklyn Center	19	31.6	10	30.0	11	36.4	15	53.3	64	35.9	65	55.4
Louisiana State U	87	35.6	53	13.2	35	28.6	17	35.3	213	30.0	184	42.9
Louisiana Tech U	45	42.2	31	22.6	13	46.2	4	75.0	95	36.8	81	56.8
Loyola C (Md)	23	82.6	3	66.7	16	81.3	1	0.0	43	79.1	44	79.5
Loyola Marymount U	9	44.4	1	100.0	9	55.6	0	—	22	54.5	26	69.2
Loyola U of Chicago	26	73.1	3	66.7	14	100.0	0	—	44	81.8	41	92.7
Manhattan C	8	87.5	4	75.0	10	90.0	2	50.0	24	83.3	20	100.0
Marist C	1	0.0	5	40.0	3	66.7	1	0.0	14	50.0	9	77.8
Marquette U	29	79.3	3	33.3	28	92.9	1	100.0	62	83.9	51	96.1
Marshall U	62	48.4	20	35.0	14	35.7	2	50.0	98	43.9	53	81.1
McNeese State U †												
Memphis State U	61	47.5	28	21.4	16	68.8	8	0.0	113	40.7	86	74.4
Mercer U	8	25.0	4	50.0	0	—	1	100.0	13	38.5	11	72.7

Graduation Rates for Entering Freshmen in 1983 and 1984



	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Miami U	94	67.0%	20	30.0%	51	74.5%	1	0.0%	168	63.7%	150	74.7%
Michigan State U	73	68.5	29	37.9	40	82.5	8	62.5	167	64.1	155	75.5
Middle Tennessee State U	26	34.6	32	25.0	15	60.0	3	33.3	78	34.6	73	46.6
Mississippi State U	63	65.1	37	27.0	31	58.1	2	50.0	133	52.6	99	79.8
Mississippi Valley State U	0	—	82	45.1	0	—	28	42.9	110	44.5	131	37.4
Monmouth C (NJ)	32	68.8	10	50.0	6	83.3	4	25.0	53	62.3	43	76.7
Montana State U	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	84	71.4
Morehead State U	43	55.8	23	13.0	11	63.6	0	—	82	41.5	78	71.8
Morgan State U †												
Mount Saint Mary's C	13	84.6	4	25.0	15	66.7	4	75.0	37	67.6	33	81.8
Murray State U	49	61.2	33	24.2	15	53.3	3	33.3	102	48.0	70	70.0
New Mexico State U	48	33.3	27	22.2	26	50.0	4	100.0	132	39.4	140	54.3
Niagara U	15	66.7	2	100.0	18	94.4	1	100.0	39	79.5	32	90.6
Nicholls State U	111	28.8	28	17.9	25	52.0	5	20.0	177	29.4	80	66.3
North Carolina A&T U †												
North Carolina State U	84	57.1	35	22.9	34	73.5	7	71.4	162	53.7	141	66.0
Northeast Louisiana U	69	39.1	37	27.0	13	38.5	11	54.5	131	36.6	117	57.3
Northeastern Illinois U †												
Northeastern U	60	71.7	18	38.9	40	77.5	8	50.0	129	67.4	103	84.5
Northern Arizona U	15	33.3	4	25.0	13	53.8	0	—	34	38.2	19	73.7
Northern Illinois U	59	57.6	19	36.8	46	50.0	2	0.0	127	50.4	112	65.2
Northwestern State U (La)	61	29.5	58	8.6	15	53.3	4	50.0	145	24.1	88	38.6
Northwestern U †												
Ohio State U	87	56.7	24	25.0	43	65.1	9	66.7	156	55.1	96	89.6
Ohio U	60	78.3	19	63.2	49	73.5	4	50.0	142	71.8	126	88.9
Oklahoma State U	48	25.0	31	22.6	17	41.2	1	0.0	102	25.5	92	43.5
Old Dominion U	43	37.2	3	66.7	19	57.9	3	33.3	80	42.5	63	60.3
Oregon State U	83	54.2	28	64.3	27	63.0	4	0.0	149	55.7	93	89.2
Pennsylvania State U †												
Pepperdine U	24	50.0	5	20.0	6	50.0	2	0.0	45	44.4	41	70.7
Prairie View A&M U †												
Providence C	31	83.9	2	100.0	82	93.6	1	0.0	66	87.9	54	100.0
Purdue U	77	61.0	31	32.2	43	79.1	9	55.6	160	59.6	164	70.1
Radford U	18	55.6	4	75.0	23	82.6	5	80.0	50	72.0	45	82.2
Rice U	70	54.3	26	73.1	26	67.9	7	100.0	134	63.4	122	85.2
Rider C	42	69.0	4	100.0	14	78.6	0	—	70	67.1	58	81.0
Robert Morris C (Pa)	24	50.0	5	20.0	12	75.0	0	—	41	53.7	39	71.8
Rutgers U	73	72.6	18	44.4	35	68.6	6	33.3	133	65.4	97	89.7
Saint Bonaventure U	18	72.2	6	83.3	14	92.9	0	—	38	81.6	31	100.0
Saint Francis C (NY)	11	36.4	8	50.0	7	100.0	1	100.0	27	59.3	33	51.5
Saint Francis C (Pa)	3	66.7	2	50.0	11	72.7	0	—	16	68.8	12	91.7

† Did not supply information

* Declined to provide this information, citing privacy concerns

— information not available or not applicable

‡ The refined graduation rate adds to the number of incoming freshmen those athletes who transferred into an institution after their first year, but excludes from the calculation those athletes who left the institution in good academic standing before, or continued to be enrolled in good standing after, their sixth year.

Note: The figures for all athletes include those of all racial and ethnic groups. The eight Ivy League colleges and three U. S. service academies do not give athletic scholarships, and hence did not fill out those sections of the graduation-rates form covering scholarship athletes.

Continued on Following Page

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes in NCAA Division I CONTINUED

How Division I-A Leagues Compare

Atlantic Coast Conference
9 members, 8 responded

All full-time students	66.9%
All scholarship athletes	61.6
White male students	67.3
White male athletes	62.6
Black male students	41.0
Black male athletes	45.2

Big Eight Conference
8 members, all responded

All full-time students	51.8%
All scholarship athletes	47.1
White male students	51.2
White male athletes	50.3
Black male students	19.9
Black male athletes	23.3

Big East Football Conference
8 members, 6 responded

All full-time students	67.7%
All scholarship athletes	63.7
White male students	68.1
White male athletes	67.5
Black male students	42.5
Black male athletes	43.0

Big Ten Conference
11 members, 9 responded

All full-time students	52.7%
All scholarship athletes	59.3
White male students	62.6
White male athletes	60.6
Black male students	33.7
Black male athletes	43.2

Note: The proportions for athletes are based on scholarship holders who entered college in fall 1983 and fall 1984. The proportions for all students are based only on the entering class of 1984.

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Saint John's U †												
Saint Joseph's U	21	76.2%	4	100.0%	14	92.9%	2	100.0%	42	85.7%	40	92.5%
Saint Louis U	11	81.8	2	100.0	23	91.3	0	—	39	84.6	33	100.0
Saint Mary's C of California	37	70.3	6	33.3	—	—	—	—	46	67.4	47	85.1
Saint Peter's C	2	50.0	3	66.7	2	50.0	4	25.0	12	41.7	16	62.5
Samford U †												
Sam Houston State U	40	40.0	33	27.3	15	33.3	5	40.0	105	33.3	116	46.6
San Diego State U †												
San Jose State U	35	28.6	6	0.0	25	56.0	4	0.0	85	36.5	52	63.5
Santa Clara U	47	78.7	7	42.9	9	77.8	1	100.0	69	76.8	60	88.3
Seton Hall U †												
Siena C	5	80.0	3	66.7	5	60.0	0	—	13	69.2	10	90.0
South Carolina State C	1	0.0	89	42.7	0	—	29	58.6	119	46.2	104	52.9
Southeast Missouri State U †												
Southeastern Louisiana U	50	32.0	31	6.5	18	72.2	4	75.0	104	33.7	57	61.4
Southern Illinois U at Carbondale	75	52.0	39	35.9	65	64.6	9	66.7	189	54.0	135	74.8
Southern Methodist U	50	50.0	24	25.0	16	75.0	3	33.3	95	46.3	66	68.2
Southern U †												
Southern Utah U †												
Southwest Missouri State U	66	43.9	12	33.3	45	73.3	1	0.0	126	54.0	143	67.1
Southwest Texas State U	40	35.0	34	23.5	37	43.2	15	20.0	134	32.8	114	50.9
Stanford U	69	82.6	10	50.0	38	92.1	0	—	135	81.5	116	94.8
State U of New York at Buffalo †												
Stephen F Austin State U	59	52.5	36	22.2	26	38.5	8	37.5	136	40.4	99	55.6
Stetson U	38	65.8	5	20.0	21	61.9	9	11.1	75	54.7	60	78.3
Syracuse U	41	53.7	20	50.0	32	62.5	6	66.7	116	62.9	99	80.8
Temple U †												
Tennessee State U †												
Tennessee Technological U	46	54.3	10	100.0	11	54.5	1	100.0	68	61.8	83	66.3
Texas A&M U	70	52.9	43	11.6	29	37.9	8	12.5	155	37.4	148	46.6
Texas Christian U	59	54.2	27	51.9	18	61.1	0	—	115	56.5	85	82.4
Texas Southern U †												
Texas Tech U	62	32.3	27	11.1	47	55.3	4	0.0	151	36.4	107	57.0
Towson State U	34	55.9	8	62.5	13	92.3	0	—	55	65.5	51	92.2
Tulane U	45	66.7	20	20.0	22	86.4	5	100.0	94	63.8	115	77.4
U of Akron	43	67.4	12	33.3	23	69.6	2	0.0	89	62.9	110	71.8
U of Alabama	54	33.3	34	17.6	22	59.1	8	0.0	132	34.1	96	46.9
U of Alabama at Birmingham	27	18.5	7	0.0	14	57.1	8	12.5	59	23.7	65	49.2
U of Arizona	90	46.7	27	25.9	41	48.8	9	55.6	177	44.8	139	56.8
U of Arkansas at Fayetteville	75	42.7	40	40.0	24	45.8	6	50.0	148	41.9	99	62.6
U of Arkansas at Little Rock †												
U of California at Berkeley	51	72.5	32	68.8	36	72.2	5	60.0	141	70.2	141	78.7
U of California at Irvine	23	60.9	3	0.0	15	66.7	4	25.0	49	59.2	50	80.0

Big West Conference

10 members, 9 responded

All full-time students	46.3%
All scholarship athletes	38.3
White male students	47.3
White male athletes	35.3
Black male students	20.7
Black male athletes	15.7

Pacific-10 Conference

10 members, all responded

All full-time students	58.1%
All scholarship athletes	54.0
White male students	57.3
White male athletes	55.3
Black male students	39.4
Black male athletes	38.6

Southwest Athletic Conference

7 members, all responded

All full-time students	58.4%
All scholarship athletes	48.5
White male students	58.4
White male athletes	47.7
Black male students	32.6
Black male athletes	29.1

Mid-American Conference

9 members, all responded

All full-time students	49.2%
All scholarship athletes	56.8
White male students	48.3
White male athletes	56.8
Black male students	26.7
Black male athletes	45.1

Southeastern Conference

12 members, all responded

All full-time students	52.6%
All scholarship athletes	45.7
White male students	50.9
White male athletes	51.7
Black male students	33.1
Black male athletes	26.4

Western Athletic Conference

9 members, 8 responded

All full-time students	42.8%
All scholarship athletes	47.7
White male students	41.0
White male athletes	49.7
Black male students	23.4
Black male athletes	23.2

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
U of California at Los Angeles	59	69.5%	24	41.7%	38	65.8%	6	83.3%	151	60.3%	163	65.0%
U of California at Santa Barbara	25	60.0	4	25.0	19	63.2	1	0.0	51	58.8	60	76.7
U of Central Florida	49	38.8	29	20.7	13	53.8	4	0.0	110	36.4	101	100.0
U of Cincinnati	56	53.6	33	15.2	21	66.7	5	40.0	116	44.0	103	58.3
U of Colorado at Boulder	49	67.3	16	50.0	19	26.3	1	0.0	99	55.6	90	71.1
U of Connecticut	49	51.0	17	47.1	36	77.8	0	—	104	58.7	108	76.9
U of Dayton	3	66.7	3	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	9	88.9	9	88.9
U of Delaware	32	56.3	17	35.3	9	100.0	2	100.0	60	58.3	49	71.4
U of Detroit †												
U of Evansville	36	69.4	4	25.0	38	47.4	0	—	81	56.8	69	88.4
U of Florida	60	48.3	34	17.6	32	62.5	6	50.0	143	44.1	102	81.4
U of Georgia	53	52.8	38	10.5	41	53.7	10	40.0	149	41.6	126	57.1
U of Hartford	24	58.3	4	100.0	26	88.5	1	100.0	66	78.8	58	94.8
U of Hawaii	25	72.0	16	50.0	14	85.7	2	100.0	106	74.5	108	78.7
U of Houston	56	23.2	49	2.0	21	28.6	15	20.0	168	16.1	143	22.4
U of Idaho	58	44.8	11	27.3	27	59.3	0	—	106	43.4	86	59.3
U of Illinois at Chicago	57	38.6	8	25.0	30	66.7	6	16.7	107	45.8	75	65.3
U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	72	63.9	23	65.2	38	73.7	3	66.7	141	66.7	130	86.2
U of Iowa	84	73.8	28	35.7	42	64.3	11	63.6	173	64.2	138	79.7
U of Kansas	65	50.8	17	29.4	50	62.0	8	50.0	157	50.3	152	63.8
U of Kentucky	58	58.6	26	46.2	36	52.8	6	50.0	129	53.5	93	88.2
U of Louisville	67	41.8	26	15.4	30	60.0	9	44.4	138	42.0	91	63.7
U of Maine	76	51.3	4	50.0	30	73.3	0	—	117	56.4	86	80.2
U of Maryland–Baltimore County	8	100.0	4	50.0	11	54.5	1	0.0	24	66.7	16	93.8
U of Maryland at College Park	90	63.3	26	23.1	39	76.9	6	0.0	167	56.9	174	69.5
U of Maryland–Eastern Shore	5	0.0	25	16.0	1	0.0	25	32.0	58	22.4	28	46.4
U of Massachusetts at Amherst	28	64.3	3	0.0	26	80.8	1	100.0	85	68.2	75	77.3
U of Miami	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	101	51.5	*	*
U of Michigan	97	64.9	29	44.8	*	*	*	*	126	60.3	148	83.1
U of Minnesota–Twin Cities	81	39.5	27	18.5	43	69.8	1	0.0	155	43.9	149	52.3
U of Mississippi	50	56.0	42	35.7	15	53.3	5	0.0	112	45.5	96	72.9
U of Missouri at Columbia	77	57.1	26	19.2	44	59.1	5	40.0	158	49.4	154	56.5
U of Missouri at Kansas City †												
U of Montana	67	31.3	9	0.0	42	42.9	0	—	119	32.8	71	71.8
U of Nebraska	71	62.0	25	16.0	46	63.0	9	44.4	156	52.6	168	56.5
U of Nevada at Las Vegas	37	35.1	35	20.0	11	54.5	11	36.4	100	33.0	116	42.2
U of Nevada at Reno	30	36.7	11	54.5	22	36.4	0	—	68	38.2	64	68.8
U of New Hampshire	44	70.5	11	36.4	31	80.6	0	—	86	69.8	73	82.2
U of New Mexico	64	37.5	33	21.2	28	35.7	2	0.0	156	35.3	107	73.0

† Did not supply information

* Declined to provide this information, citing privacy concerns

— information not available or not applicable

‡ The refined graduation rate adds to the number of incoming freshmen those athletes who transferred into an institution after their first year, but excludes from the calculation those athletes who left the institution in good academic standing before, or continued to be enrolled in good standing after, their sixth year.

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Continued on Following Page

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes in NCAA Division I CONTINUED

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
U of New Orleans	17	23.5%	6	0.0%	7	85.7%	1	0.0%	32	31.3%	51	33.3%
U of North Carolina at Asheville	14	35.7	2	50.0	11	63.6	4	25.0	33	45.5	25	88.0
U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	80	76.3	34	64.7	51	80.4	10	60.0	181	74.0	173	80.9
U of North Carolina at Charlotte	22	27.3	6	0.0	19	73.7	5	20.0	54	42.6	34	67.6
U of North Carolina at Greensboro †												
U of North Carolina at Wilmington	45	73.3	14	64.3	30	73.3	9	44.4	98	69.4	82	82.9
U of North Texas	54	31.5	35	14.3	12	50.0	7	14.3	114	27.2	101	54.5
U of Northern Iowa	33	75.8	17	29.4	35	62.9	0	—	102	58.8	101	70.3
U of Notre Dame	50	78.0	21	85.7	17	82.4	1	100.0	92	80.4	77	96.1
U of Oklahoma	67	37.3	33	21.2	30	46.7	8	50.0	175	34.9	151	51.0
U of Oregon	61	37.7	21	19.0	43	53.5	5	80.0	146	41.8	152	51.3
U of the Pacific	19	57.9	6	16.7	19	73.7	0	—	48	60.4	98	82.7
U of Pittsburgh	40	62.5	33	42.4	20	75.0	2	0.0	114	54.4	105	66.7
U of Portland	37	40.5	4	0.0	15	66.7	0	—	64	46.9	71	66.2
U of Rhode Island	52	65.4	9	33.3	29	55.2	3	0.0	103	58.3	90	74.4
U of Richmond	56	71.4	10	40.0	14	85.7	1	100.0	81	70.4	68	88.2
U of San Diego	12	83.3	0	—	17	64.7	0	—	30	73.3	37	91.9
U of San Francisco	7	57.1	1	100.0	7	85.7	1	100.0	27	70.4	32	84.4
U of South Alabama †												
U of South Carolina	67	55.2	35	34.3	42	69.0	0	—	148	54.1	144	63.9
U of South Carolina–Coastal Carolina C	24	41.7	6	33.3	15	60.0	5	0.0	54	40.7	60	80.0
U of South Florida	47	48.9	7	14.3	20	50.0	6	66.7	83	48.2	79	67.1
U of Southern California	43	48.8	28	32.1	27	70.3	7	57.1	115	50.4	112	58.0
U of Southern Mississippi	50	38.0	43	30.2	12	41.7	3	33.3	111	35.1	77	50.6
U of Southwestern Louisiana	38	34.2	38	26.3	9	22.2	9	33.3	95	29.5	63	44.4
U of Tennessee at Chattanooga	57	36.8	31	25.8	17	70.6	9	44.4	115	40.0	102	54.9
U of Tennessee at Knoxville	92	50.0	46	28.3	28	60.7	13	69.2	182	46.7	122	67.2
U of Texas at Arlington	18	16.7	10	20.0	22	18.2	2	0.0	54	18.5	59	32.2
U of Texas at Austin	83	41.0	34	11.8	49	73.5	4	25.0	193	44.0	174	58.0
U of Texas at El Paso	31	32.3	43	11.6	16	25.0	8	37.5	117	24.8	74	39.2
U of Texas–Pan American	15	6.7	4	25.0	3	33.3	1	0.0	66	25.8	67	38.8
U of Texas at San Antonio	12	41.7	8	12.5	16	31.3	8	12.5	53	30.2	59	54.2
U of Toledo	56	48.2	11	18.2	43	53.5	7	0.0	120	43.3	83	62.7
U of Tulsa	39	53.8	25	20.0	19	73.7	0	—	92	48.9	76	59.2
U of Utah	61	37.7	3	33.3	43	69.8	0	—	137	51.1	85	82.4
U of Vermont	17	76.5	0	—	17	82.4	2	100.0	45	75.6	37	91.9
U of Virginia	92	83.7	29	62.1	45	86.7	8	87.5	176	80.7	159	93.1
U of Washington	50	52.0	25	28.0	29	72.4	3	33.3	119	52.1	112	58.0
U of Wisconsin at Green Bay	18	38.9	3	0.0	16	43.8	0	—	37	37.8	27	55.6
U of Wisconsin at Madison	93	60.2	20	50.0	37	75.7	5	60.0	164	61.6	141	78.0
U of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	9	55.6	0	—	21	66.7	3	0.0	34	55.9	27	70.4
U of Wyoming	68	61.8	19	15.8	25	48.0	3	33.3	130	49.2	124	64.5
Utah State U †												
Valparaiso U	32	68.8	6	16.7	24	66.7	0	—	62	62.9	55	81.8
Vanderbilt U	67	68.7	16	37.5	13	76.9	3	100.0	102	66.7	90	83.3
Villanova U †												
Virginia Commonwealth U	27	44.4	5	0.0	34	70.6	5	40.0	80	51.3	85	70.6
Virginia Military Institute	81	60.5	30	63.3	—	—	—	—	112	61.6	79	91.1
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U	44	56.8	31	19.4	17	76.5	2	50.0	95	47.4	75	61.3
Wagner C	10	50.0	4	75.0	7	57.1	2	50.0	23	56.5	22	59.1
Wake Forest U	65	56.9	20	45.0	12	91.7	1	100.0	98	59.2	83	77.1
Washington State U	47	44.7	18	33.3	30	63.3	3	0.0	108	45.4	130	56.9
Weber State U	52	26.9	15	13.3	24	25.0	1	0.0	108	28.7	77	55.8
West Virginia U	53	64.2	18	38.9	17	94.1	2	50.0	93	62.4	75	75.7
Western Carolina U	44	36.4	29	27.6	13	84.6	1	0.0	91	41.8	50	74.0
Western Illinois U	74	51.4	9	33.3	44	56.8	3	100.0	133	52.6	104	68.3
Western Kentucky U	39	43.6	30	33.3	24	70.7	3	66.7	97	47.4	96	61.5
Western Michigan U	81	51.9	27	37.0	31	48.4	8	50.0	157	49.7	137	65.7
Wichita State U	33	24.2	30	16.7	18	22.2	10	20.0	106	25.5	113	42.5
Winthrop C	24	54.2	3	0.0	8	37.5	5	20.0	41	41.5	38	50.0
Wright State U	22	50.0	7	42.9	13	30.8	2	50.0	44	43.2	36	63.9
Xavier U (Ohio)	18	83.3	5	60.0	10	70.0	1	0.0	35	74.3	*	*
Youngstown State U	35	65.7	23	47.8	25	85.7	1	100.0	88	68.2	79	81.0
NCAA totals	11,736	54.0%	5,777	33.0%	6,088	65.0%	1,392	43.0%	26,589	51.0%	22,993	68.0%

† Did not supply information

* Declined to provide this information, citing privacy concerns

— information not available or not applicable

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THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education

ISSN 0009-5982

July 29, 1992 • $2.75
Volume XXXVIII, Number 47

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"It's like firing a cannon into the crowd."
A benefits consultant, on early-retirement plans: A11

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"It took years and years of being there, every single day for three meals a day."
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A professor, on why few scholars appeal when their grant applications are rejected by U.S. agencies: A18

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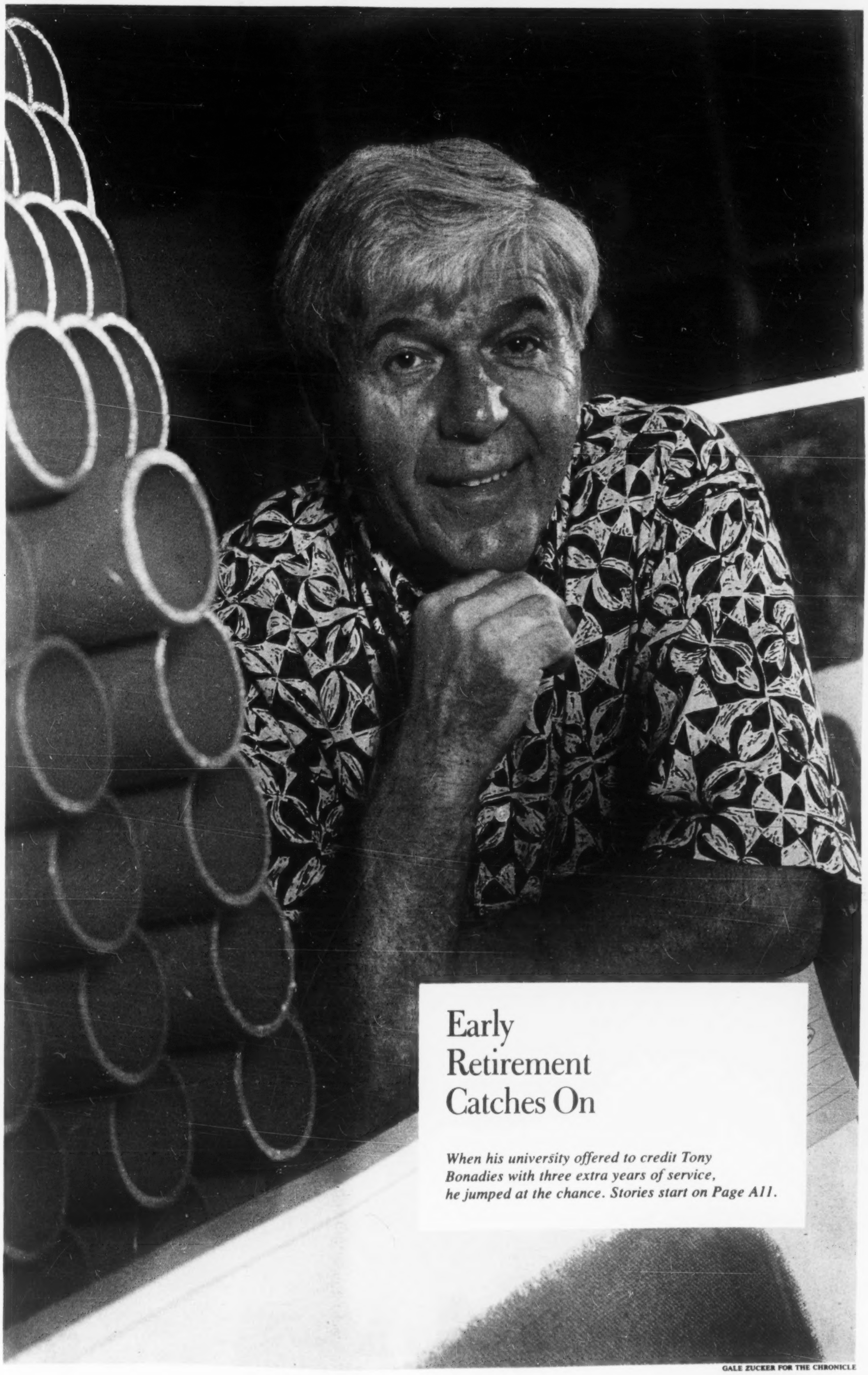

Early Retirement Catches On

When his university offered to credit Tony Bonadies with three extra years of service, he jumped at the chance. Stories start on Page A11.

GALE ZUCKER FOR THE CHRONICLE

This Week in The Chronicle

July 29, 1992

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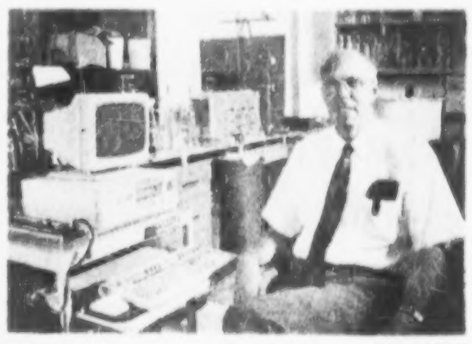
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INFORMATION OVERLOAD AND CULTURE WARS
Many complaints about multiculturalism stem from the fact that we have too much to read. Point of View: A32

FREEDOM AND STRUCTURE FOR 'PRE-ADULTS'
Students need more protection and supervision than many colleges have been providing. Opinion: B1

ART AND LIFE IN AFRICA
An exhibit at the University of Iowa Museum of Art examines the close relationship between the two: B32

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MARGINALIA

You never know what will turn up on the Internet. We liked this announcement for a mythical new journal (which was labeled "This is a JOKE, slightly serious, from R. Wilk at Indiana"):

Pro Forma
The Magazine
for the Busy Academic

A new journal devoted to those who do not have time to read it.

No articles, no commentary, no book reviews!

All sections can be read in less time than it takes to advise the average undergraduate student.

Here are some of the topics and sections to appear in the first issue:

THE LEGAL ADVISOR

■ "Don't Publish, Don't Perish: Creative Litigation and Tenure"

THE ART OF THE CONFERENCE
Being a Discussant Without Reading the Papers

■ Opening remarks for every session:

"These papers admirably demonstrate both the strengths and weaknesses of the field today."

"It is nice to see that some people can still get interested in this topic."

■ 10 French names that intimidate

■ 10 all-purpose long summary sentences with no content

■ The art of academic flattery through easy key words: *seminal, pathbreaking, essential, fundamental . . .*

The All-Purpose Abstract

■ Just fill in five blanks and this abstract works in any discipline, for any conference.

■ Abstracts that describe any paper you later write: Postmodern, Positivist, Critical, Feminist

EASIER PUBLISHING
Citation Analysis: Journals in your discipline that are desperate for papers

Ins and Outs of Repeat Publishing: Change That Title!

THE TENURE AND PROMOTION FILE
How to Form or Join a Citation Circle

■ Agreements that multiply your entries in the annual citation index by 10

Obscure Journals That Sound Important

5 Ways to Get Your Book Accepted Without Review

THE PRO FORMA BOOKSHELF
100 One-Line Book Summaries

■ Allows you to freely cite pages, without buying or reading the book!

Boilerplate—A New Computer Program That Writes Half of Your Monograph

■

There was more, but that's all we have room for. —C.G.

In Brief

Japanese drop plans to convert N.H. college

ANTRIM, N.H.—Financial problems have brought a halt to plans to convert the defunct Hawthorne College into an aviation school and a multicultural college for students from all over the world.

Maruzen Kensetsu, the Japanese real-estate company that bought the 478-acre campus more than a year ago, said it was facing financial difficulties and could not afford to complete the plan.

The company had spent $15-million dollars to renovate buildings for the college and operate the aviation school, which had 18 students and 30 employees. The company had promised $13-million more to expand the school and build the college, which had not yet opened. "We were in quite a growth mode," said Gene Benson, director of the aviation school and chief administration official of the college. He said it was unlikely that the project would be resumed. ■

DAVID GRUBBS, CORVALLIS GAZETTE-TIMES

Blaze at Oregon State U. damages sophisticated equipment

CORVALLIS, ORE.—A fire at Oregon State University damaged a building and some of the $4-million worth of mail and printing equipment it housed (*above*).

The blaze, which began when hot asphalt overflowed from a repair truck, destroyed sophisticated equipment in the building, 13 cars parked outside, and thousands of pieces of university mail, including letters notifying high-school students of their acceptance by the institution.

Among other items destroyed in the blaze were 1,500 books that were to be shipped to Syiah Kuala University, an institution on the island of Sumatra that specializes in the sciences.

A university spokeswoman said that local residents who learned of the fire had donated more books and equipment to send abroad. ■

Campus police arrest men for sexual acts

MILWAUKEE — Police at the University of Wisconsin's campus here have arrested 80 men over the past two months for lewd and improper behavior in campus restrooms.

The police began monitoring the restrooms after university employees complained they were being subjected to unwanted sexual advances. The police said they had made some of the arrests when men propositioned plainclothes officers.

Most of the arrests were made in Mitchell Hall, a building containing administrative offices and classrooms. Joseph Amodeo, a lieutenant with the campus police force, estimated that between 8 and 15 of those arrested were students. He said it was not yet clear how many were faculty or staff members. Each offender was fined $93.

Members of Queer Nation, a gay-activist group, accused the plainclothes officers of provoking the behavior by engaging in sexual activities themselves, a charge the police deny. ■

Lawrence Welk music given to N.D. State U.

FARGO, N.D.—More than 15,000 musical arrangements used on the Lawrence Welk television shows will be donated to North Dakota State University, along with the late band leader's office furniture, photographs, and other memorabilia. Mr. Welk (*right*), a North Dakota native and the father of "champagne music," died in May. ■

STAN BAROUH

Piano competition ends without a winner

COLLEGE PARK, MD.—The University of Maryland's William Kapell Piano Competition has wrapped up its 21st international competition without a first-place winner. The jury decided not to announce a top winner because none of the finalists had impressed them as outstanding, according to Janet Dowling-Hill, director of public relations for the university. Anthony Hewitt of Great Britain and Daniel Shapiro of the United States each received a $10,000 second prize.

Forty people participated in the nine-day competition, which was open to pianists aged 18 to 33. ■

Corrections

■ A table on graduation rates (*The Chronicle*, July 15) gave incorrect data for freshmen who entered Illinois State University in the fall of 1984 and graduated within six years. The table should have said that 32 per cent of the 22 Asian men and 42 per cent of the 24 Asian women graduated; 18 per cent of the 123 black men and 22 per cent of the 228 black women graduated; 29 per cent of the 24 Hispanic men and 46 per cent of the 26 Hispanic women graduated; and 45 per cent of the 1,570 white men and 53 per cent of the 2,018 white women graduated. Neither the one American Indian male nor the one American Indian female graduated.

Because of incorrect information supplied by Western Kentucky University, the table also erroneously reported the graduation rate for white men at that institution. Thirty-three per cent of the white men who entered in 1984 graduated within six years. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the third week in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $67.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1992 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.